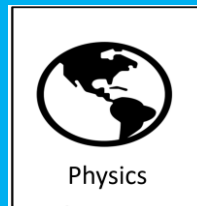


Seasonal change

Year 1



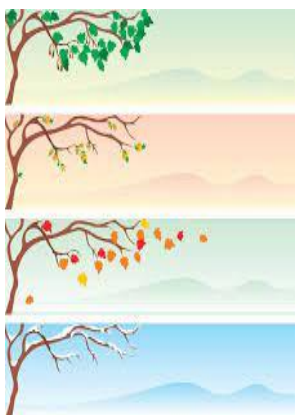
Review:

What should I already know?

- I know that the four seasons are autumn, winter, spring and summer.
- I can identify and talk about the changes during autumn and winter.

Essential knowledge

- I will identify the changes during spring and summer.
- I will observe and talk about the weather during spring and summer.
- I will consider how I can stay safe during the summer.
- I will consider what clothing and items I need for all of the different seasons.



Spring brings new growth and flowers.

Summer is the warmest time with long days.

Autumn is when leaves change colour and fall

Winter is the coldest season with the shortest days and long nights.

Vocabulary

Physics	is all about earth and space and how they work.
Working Scientifically	Is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.

vary	change from one condition, form, or state to another.
Seasons	Four parts of the year. Autumn, winter, spring and summer.
Day length	The time from the moment sunrises to sunsets.
Weather	The way the air feels – some examples are sunny, windy, cold, wet, rainy or snowy.

Etymology

Vary	"vary" comes from the Latin word varius, meaning "different" or "various"
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Working



Scientifically

Our enquiry focus:

Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research
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Skills I will need:

- I will observe each season change throughout the year.
- I will record and talk about the changes that happen.
- I will make charts and tables about the weather.
- I will report what happens in the world around me, including the day length as the season change.

Animal including humans

Year 1



Review:

What should I already know?

- I know that some living things can be the same as each other and some living things can be different. (Reception)

Essential knowledge

- I will know that the five senses are smell, sight, touch, hearing and taste.
- I will know the parts of the body the senses are associated with



- I will be able to name, draw and label the of the parts of the human body that I can see.



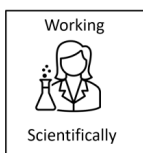
Vocabulary

Biology	Biology is all about living things.
Working Scientifically	Is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.

Human	A person
Body part	A part of your body
Sense	How we experience the world and we have 5 senses.
Classify	To put things into groups

Etymology

classify	comes from the Latin word "classis," which meant a group of people called to serve in the army or a fleet of ships, and the English suffix "-fy"
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Our enquiry focus:				
Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research

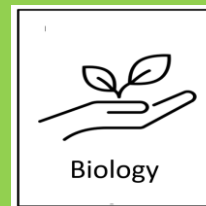
Skills I will need:

- I will ask questions about why we need parts of our body.
- I will observe closely using simple equipment.
- I will observe to identify and classify.
- I will ask questions and record my answers about which sense we use the most and least.



Animal including humans

Year 1



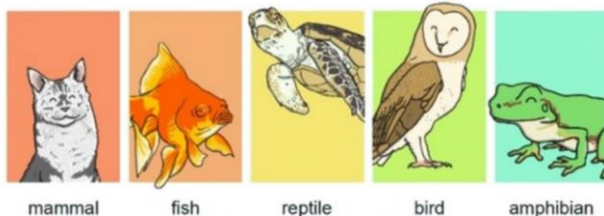
Review:

What should I already know?

- I know what an animal is.
- I learnt about nocturnal animals in reception.

Essential knowledge

- I will be able to **identify, name, describe** and **compare** a variety of common animals, including mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles.



grouped by what they eat.

- I will be able to name and identify a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Etymology

Carnivore	Latin words: caro (or carnis), meaning "flesh," and vorare, meaning "to devour" or "to eat"
Herbivore	Latin word 'herba' meaning plant
Omnivore	Latin words omnis, meaning "all,"

Vocabulary

Biology	Biology is all about living things.
Working Scientifically	Is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.
Mammals	Mammals have fur or hair. They drink milk from their mother when they're young.
Fish	Fish live in water and have gills, scales and fins on their body.
Birds	Birds have feathers, beaks and wings. They lay eggs.
Amphibians	Amphibians have smooth, moist skin. They can live in water and land
Reptiles	Reptiles have scales and lay egg
Carnivore	An animal that only eats other animals (meat).
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and meat.

Working



Scientifically

Our enquiry focus:

Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research
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Skills I will need:

- I will observe different animals and compare them.
- I will compare animals by what they eat.
- I will compare animals by what they look like.
- I will ask questions about different types of animals.

